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The People's Press.

VOL. XXV. SALEM, N. C., JULY 5, 1877. NO. 27.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months,..... 1 00
" " three months,..... 75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

A Special Constable.

BY CHARLES READE.

Two women, sisters, kept the bar in Yorkshire. It stood apart from the village, and they often felt uneasy at night, being lone women.

One day they received a considerable sum of money, bequeathed to them by a relative, and the simple souls were all in a flutter.

They had a friend in the village, the blacksmith's wife; so they went and told her their fears. She admitted that theirs was a lonesome place, and she would not live there for one—without a man. Her discourse sent them home downright miserable.

The blacksmith's wife told her husband all about it when he came in for his dinner. "The fools," said he, "how is anybody to know they have got the brass in the house?"

"Well," said his wife "they made no secret of it to me; but you need not go and tell it to all the town, poor souls!"

"Not I," said the man; "but they will publish it, never fear. Leave women folks alone for making their own trouble with their tongues."

There the subject dropped, as a man and wife have other things to talk about besides their neighbors.

The old women at the toll-bar, what with their own fears and their Job's comforter, began to shiver with apprehension as night came on. However, at sunset the carrier passed through the gate, and at sight of his friendly face they brightened up. They told him their care and begged him to sleep in the house that night. "Why, how can I?" said he. "I'm due at ——. But I will leave you my dog." The dog was a powerful mastiff.

The women looked at each other expressively. "He won't hurt us, will he?" sighed one of them, faintly.

"Not he," said the carrier, cheerfully. Then he called the dog into the house, told them to lock the door, and went away whistling.

The women were left contemplating the dog with that tender solicitude which apprehension is sure to excite. At first he seemed staggered at this off-hand proceeding of his master; it confused him; then he snuffed at the door; then, as the wheels retreated, he began to see plainly that he was an abandoned dog. He delivered a fearful howl, and flew at the door, scratching and barking furiously.

The old women fled the apartment, and were next seen at an upper window screaming to the carrier: "Come back, come back, John! He is tearing the house down!"

"Drat the varment!" said John, and came back. On the road he thought what was best to do. The good natured fellow took his great coat off the cart, went back to the house and laid it down on the floor. The mastiff instantly laid himself on it. "Now," said John, sternly, "let us have no more nonsense; you take charge of that till I come back, and don't nobody steal that there, nor get wives brass.—"There, now," said he, kindly, to the women, I shall be back this way breakfast time, and he won't budge till then."

"And he won't hurt us, John?"

"Lord, no. Bless your hearts, he is as sensible as any Christian; only, Lordsake, women, don't ye go to take the coat from him, or ye'll be wanting new gowns yourselves, and may be petticoats and all."

He retired, and the old women kept at a respectful distance from their protector. He never molested them; and indeed, when they spoke cajolingly to him, he even wagged his tail in a dubious way. But still as they moved about, he squinted at them out of his bloodshot eyes in a way that checked all desire on their parts to try on the carrier's coat.

Thus protected they went to bed earlier than usual, but they did not undress, they were too much afraid of everything, especially their protector. The night wore on, and presently their sharpened senses let them know that the dog was getting restless; he snuffed, and then he growled, and then he got up and patted about, muttering to himself. Straightway with furniture they barricaded the door, through which their protector must pass to devour their enemy.

But by and by, listening acutely, they heard a scraping and a grating outside the window of the room where the dog was, and he continued growling low. This was enough. They slipped out at the back door, and left their money to save their lives. They got into the village. It was pitch dark, and all the houses black but two. One was the public house, casting a triangular gleam across the road a long way off, and the other was the blacksmith's house. Here was a piece of fortune for the terrified women. They burst into their friend's house. "Oh, Jane, the thieves are come!" and they told her in a few words what had happened.

"La!" said she; how timorsome you are; ten to one he was only growling at some one that passed by."

"Nay, Jane, we heard the scraping outside the window; oh, woman, call your man, and let him go with us."

"My man—he is not here."

"Where is he, then?"

"I suppose he is where other working woman's husbands are—at the public house," said she rather bitterly, for she had her experience.

The old woman wanted to go to the public house for him, but the blacksmith's wife was a courageous woman, and, besides, she thought it was most likely a false alarm. "Nay, nay," said she, "last time I went for him there, I got an affront. I'll come with you," said she.—"I'll take the poker, and we have got our tongues to raise the town with I suppose."—So they marched to the toll-bar. When they got near it, they saw something that staggered this heroine. There was actually a man half in and half out of the window. This brought the blacksmith's wife to a stand-still, and the timid pair implored her to go back to the village. "Nay,' said she, "what for? I see but one—and—hark! it is my belief the dog is holding of him." However, she thought it safest to be on the same side with the dog, lest the man might turn on her. So she made her way into the kitchen, followed by the other two; and there a sight met their eyes that changed all their feelings, both towards the robber and towards each other. The great mastiff had dinned a man by the throat, and was pulling at him, to draw him through the window, with fierce but muffled snarles. The man's weight alone prevented it. The window was like a picture frame, and in that frame there glared with lolling tongue and startling eyes, the white face of the blacksmith, their courageous friend's villainous husband. She uttered an appalling scream, and flew upon the dog and choked him with her two hands. He held, and growled, and tore, till he was all but throttled; then he let go, and the man fell.—But what struck the ground outside, like a lump of lead, was, in truth, a lump of clay; the man was quite dead, and fearfully torn about the throat. So did a comedy end in an appalling and most piteous tragedy; not that the scoundrel himself deserved any pity, but his poor brave honest wife, to whom he had not dared confide the villany he meditated.

The outlines of this true story were in several journals. I have put the disjointed particulars together as well as I could. I have tried to learn the name of the village, and what became of this poor widow, but have failed hitherto. Should these lines meet the eye of any one who can tell me, I hope he will, and without delay.

Major Englehard and Deaver—A Campaign Incident.

From the Reidsville Times.

No wonder Maj. Englehard, the Secretary of State, led the ticket by a thousand majority.—Maj. Englehard is no timid man. He bearded the worst Radical he could find and spoke for his cause in strong and striking style. We remember it was in Mitchell county, at a wild Radical precinct, called Big Rock, that Englehard heard of and struck for, despite the warnings of his friends that there would be a row.—Sure enough he was pinning the facts home, according to figures, on the Revenue rascalities, when a drunken party from Bakersville drove up headed by a Revenue chap named Deaver. They sat in the wagon, a short distance from the stand, and played the fiddle and sang vulgar songs. But Englehard kept on.—Then Deaver approached the crowd and several times interrupted the speaker with very foolish questions. Twice Englehard answered his questions quietly and politely. But the third time he stopped speaking and marched deliberately up to the bully and thus addressed him face to face.

"I am afraid of you; I have heard of you.—But like little boys whistle when they pass a graveyard, I propose to turn in now and abuse you like the devil—fellow-citizens! (pointing Deaver in the face) this is the worst thief in Revenue roast," &c., &c. Englehard carried the crowd, and at his bid, they would have strung the fellow to a tree. Now the result.—At this one precinct fifty-six Radical votes were given the Democratic ticket.

Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone is stated in one of his late speeches to have converted the Turkish boast that Constantinople had never been reached by the invader, into a reproach. "Yes," he is reported to have said, "every other capitol in Europe has been lost by desperate valor but Turkey makes peace before Constantinople is reached." Mr. Gladstone's remarks, it is very possible, may not be exactly represented, or may be misunderstood. Constantinople was taken by the Crusaders in 1204, and by the Turks in May, 1358, though out of 24 memorable seiges to which it has been subjected the siege has always ended in the success of the party which defended the city. The Egyptian army once advanced to the gates of Constantinople, when, strange as it may appear, Russia advanced to rescue of the Porte, compelled the Egyptians to retreat, and concluded with Turkey the offensive alliance of July 8th, 1833.—The singular position of the Turkish power in Europe, depends more on the jealousy of other powers, than on its own strength, and is supported more by the western powers from fear lest the Russians should take possession of Constantinople, and assume a dominating position in the Black sea and Mediterranean.—*Star.*

How small a portion of our lives is that we truly enjoy! In youth we are looking forward for things that are to come; in old age we look backward to things that are past.

Whoever writes or acts by system, may stand a chance of being uniformly wrong.

Though a good life may not silence calumny, it will disarm it.

State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville.

The General Assembly having authorized the State Board of Education to establish a Normal School at any place they may deem most suitable, &c., for the teaching and training of young men of the colored race from the age of fifteen to twenty-five years, for teachers in the common schools of the State for the colored race, and the General Assembly having authorized said Board of Education to draw upon the Treasury for an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars annually for two years to defray the expenses of carrying on such school, the State Board of Education acting under the powers thus granted have agreed to establish such Normal School at Fayetteville, and for the management of said school have adopted the following scheme:

1. Messrs. J H Myrover, E J Lilly and W C Troy, of Fayetteville, are appointed a Local Board of Managers.

2. Mr. Robert Harris is to be the principal teacher with such assistants as he may select, subject to the approval of the Local Board of Managers.

3rd. The sessions continue eight months, divided into two terms of four months each.—The first term begins on the first Monday in September, 1877, and ends on Friday before Christmas. The second terms begins on the first Monday in January, 1878, and continues four months, closing about the last of April.

4th. Aid will be given to all accepted students by refunding a proportionate part of their travelling expenses from home to Fayetteville, so as to place them on an equal footing with those living in the vicinity of Fayetteville. No charges for tuition or books. All applications for aid must be approved by the Principal of the school and the local Board of Managers.

5th. For admission the applicant must be of the lawful age from 15 to 25 years, and must be able to pass a good examination in easy reading, spelling, writing and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. For the higher classes, a proportionate higher standing is required.—Must also be of good moral character. All the above requisites must be certified to by the school examiner of the county in which the applicant resides.

6th. All who receive the benefits of the school must give a pledge in writing to engage in teaching as far as practicable for at least three years after leaving school. See Laws of 1876–77, chapter 234, section 3, page 438.

7th. Candidates from other schools must be recommended by their teachers. Every student is committed to the discipline and regulations of the school, and *the first term is probationary.*

8th. The School will be divided into three classes—Junior, Middle and Senior. Each class requiring one year, or three years to complete the course. Students who complete the Junior year satisfactory will be recommended as suitable candidates for third grade teacher's certificates; the Middle class for second grade certificates, and the Senior for first grade certificates.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Junior Class.—1st Year.—Reading, Articulation, Spelling, Defining, Dictation, Phonetics, Elementary Grammer, Primary Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Rudiments of Music, Theory and Practice of Teaching and Making and Keeping School Register.

Middle Class.—2nd Year.—U. S. History, Advanced Geography, Practical Grammar, Orthography and Etymology, Mental and Written Arithmetic, completed, Penmanship, Map-Drawing, Composition, Spelling, Vocal Music, School Management and Discipline, Declamation.

Senior Class.—3rd Year.—Universal History, Physiology, Astronomy, Algebra, Bookkeeping, Grammar completed, Analysis, Arithmetic reviewed, Geography reviewed, Spelling, Dictation, Composition, Oratory, Manners, and Morals.

A large and commodius school building, seventy by thirty-five feet, two stories high, and well adapted to the purpose of such a school, has been secured by the Board of Education.—Students can procure board at from $5 to $8 per month, according to quality. Reduced rates of fare over Railroads will be secured and announced in due time. Colored youths desiring to improve their own education and to aid in the education of their own people have here an opportunity of doing so, through the liberality of the General Assembly. The Board earnestly recommend to all who can to attend this school and prepare themselves for usefulness among the people of their own race. For further particulars, address Robert Harris, Fayetteville, N. C.

Z. B. VANCE, *Governor,*
and Ch'm of Board of Education.
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Supt. Pub. Inst. and Sec'y of Board of Education.

J. H. MYROVER, E. J. LILLY, W. C. TROY } *Local Board of Managers.*

Religious Intolerance in Spain.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, at Cadiz, writes under date of April 2nd:

On Jueves Santo, or Holy Thursday (Thursday before Easter,) 400 Spanish Protestants met, as is their wont, in their little chapel, in a narrow street of Cadiz, for prayer and praise, at 6 P. M. They never dreamt of molestation; as it is allowed to worship within walls, each one as he likes. Suddenly, just as the Spanish preacher, a quietly eloquent man, had reached the middle of his harmless discourse, two policemen, in full uniform, entered the building, went straight up to the pulpit, and desired the preacher instantly to "leave off preaching, and dismiss the congregation." There being no resistance possible to two men armed with swords and revolvers, he did so. The sermon (a simple meditation on the sacred events of the day) was stopped. In wonderment, anger, and chagrin the 400 Spanish Protestants wended their way homewards.

In the morning, Mr. Reade, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, who is just leaving us for his new sphere of duties as Consul at Smyrna, to the regret of all British subjects, inquired into the matter, and found that this oppressive act had been committed by the Alcade of the city (a fierce Moderado) at the instance of the now notorious Bishop of Cadiz, who had complained the—"The preacher's voice was heard in the street! and that the service, though conducted with closed doors, was, therefore, a public manifestation, and an infringement, therefore, of Article XI., and calculated to provoke a breach,' &c. Mr. Reade telegraphed at once to Mr. Layard, Her Britanic Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and he telegraphed for an explanation of this unprovoked outrage on the religious rights and privileges of Protestant communities to Senor Canovas del Castillo and Senor Silvela, who were both in attendance upon the young King at Seville.

The same paper contains the following account of another scene which is not only authorized and protected by law but enacted in the presence of King Alfonso:

In his provincial tour the King of Spain has visited Cadiz, where, in celebration of the occasion, there was a bull fight. The leading characters in the cruel scene had come down from Madrid, all high in their profession. The first of the ill-starred animals was terribly frightened, and refused to attack the horses.—Then arose the blood thirsty cry from 10,000 spectators—'*fuego,*' fire. The instruments are barbed arrows, dextrously thrown into the bull's neck, where they immediately commence a series of explosions, of hissing and torture, which drives the poor animal frantically about the ring, in the vain hope of shaking off his unwelcome pyrotechnics. All this display of intense suffering caused a corresponding movement of satisfaction in the lookers-on. The horse is brought up again, the bull retrents; more fire, more agony. The spectacle is sickening. It is a relief to hear the signal given for the *espada,* who quickly puts the poor brute out of misery. The bulls that followed needed no *fuego.* They destroyed horse-flesh to the evident satisfaction of the Malaguenos. One laid four on the ground; another completely disemboweled a wretched hack, who poured out his life on the arena in dust and pain. The King saw it all from a lofty *solium.*

An East Tennessee Heroine.

THRILLING EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A BRAVE WOMAN.

There is a fascination about border annals that increases with the lapse of time. During the early settlement of East Tennessee many acts of devoted courage were performed by devoted women of which the memory is preserved only by tradition. The following story is told of the wife of the first Governor of Tennessee, then only plain Captain John Sevier in command of the fort on the Nolichuckucky:

Near by was "Daisy Fields," the residence of Mr. Sherrill. One day a party of Indians made a sudden descent upon the station and the frightened women fled away in every direction. One tall beautiful figure shot out toward the fort with the speed of a deer. This was Catharine Sherrill. She was famous throughout the country for her courage and agility. It is said "she could outrun and outleap every other woman; she could walk and ride more gracefully and skillfully than any other woman in the country." She surely had need of all her powers now. She was a prize the savages wanted, and with fierce yells they sprang to intercept her way. She left the direct path, took a circuitous way, and came up on the back side of the fort, intending to scale the palisades.—Gathering all her powers she sprang into the air. An officer was reaching over the top to catch and lift her in, but his foot slipped and both fell to the ground with the wall still between them. A loud shout from the Indians, as they felt the prize in their hands, gave added strength to the brave maiden's limbs. She said while telling the story in after years, "Their bullets and arrows came like hail; it was leap or die, for I would not live a captive." With one terrible effort she leaped into the air once more, cleared the palisade, and came down into the arms of her future husband.

The first thing this noble girl did after her marriage was to make with her own hands the suits worn by her husband and his three sons at the battle of King's Mountain. She was peculiarly adapted to the requirements of her position—that of the highest lady in the country. Another attack was threatened soon after her marriage, and families hastened away to a greater place of safety. "I shall not go," said she, though her husband was away in the army; "the wife of John Sevier knows no fear!" At another time a large band of tories came to the house determined to hang her husband.—She hid him, and faced them at the door. They threatened to shoot her down if she would not tell where her husband was.

"Shoot! shoot!" she cried. "I am not afraid to die! But remember that while there is a Sevier upon the earth my blood will not be unavenged."

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.—There have been 2,540 emperors and kings who altogether have reigned over 64 nations. Of these, 300 were driven from their thrones, 64 resigned and left the throne, 21 committed suicide, and thus ended their reign, 12 lost their sense and became insane, 100 were killed in war, 123 were taken prisoners, 25 died a martyr's death, 62 were poisoned, 151 were murdered with weapons, and 108 sentenced to death.

North Carolina Controls the Mica Trade.

From the Macon Advance.

As Mica has become an article of so much importance to the citizens of this county, probably some account of its first discovery in North Carolina and its use as a great commercial article will not be without interest to some of our readers.

Some eight or nine years ago Gen. Clingman employed hands to sink a shaft on the land of Wm. Sylvers, in Mitchell county, at what is known as "Sink Hole," for the purpose of searching for silver, but instead of finding silver they threw out a large quantity of Mica which they considered to be of so little value that it was left neglected by the searchers for silver, who finally gave up their search without success. A wagoner on his way to Tennessee threw into his wagon a piece of the Mica, and a man by the name of Clapp, a shrewd Yankee living at Knoxville, seeing the Mica and knowing its value, ascertained the locality that it came from, quietly came over to Mitchell, leased the property from Sylvers, and together with his partner, Mr. J. G. Heap, the present Representative of Mitchell county, commenced mining for the Mica. They held out every inducement to encourage others to follow their example, until finally mining became the chief employment of a majority of the citizens of Mitchell and a portion of Yancey county. From this small beginning it is estimated that between $800,000 and $1,000,000 worth of Mica had been furnished by North Carolina, principally from the counties of Mitchell and Yancey. Within the last three or four years Macon and Jackson counties have supplied a considerable amount.

It is surprising how few people outside of the Mica regions know of its value and great commercial bearing, and how few know that the trade is indebted to a few comparatively unknown counties of North Carolina for three-fourths of the amount of this valuable mineral consumed in North Carolina, and also of great prominence now given it in the manufacture of stoves. Before its discovery in North Carolina, less than 5,000 pounds supplied the whole trade of the United States for years, while now 40,000 pounds are estimated as a supply for one season, although 30,000 pounds were only used last season owing to the depression of business among stove dealers.

Beer Millionaires.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF THE LAGER BEER INDUSTRY—FACTS FOR DRINKERS.

It is only about thirty years since lager beer came into use in the United States. The first brewery was established in Philadelphia, in 1846. Two years later F. and M. Shaefer introduced the business in New York. It is now one of the most important industries in the city. There are thirty-seven lager beer breweries in the city and suburbs, and they turn out over a million barrels in the course of the year. The beer made by George Ehret is considered the best; at all events, there is more demand for it than for any other. Ehret sold 132,000 barrels in 1876; Rupert ranks next as an extensive manufacturer, his product the same year being 74,000 barrels. The Schaefers, who introduced the business, sold 45,000 barrels. It is hardly necessary to say that all the lager beer brewers are Germans. Some have become very rich and only a few have failed in the business. The capital invested in it is very large. Ehret's capital is about $1,000,000. When he started, eleven years ago, he had to borrow money to carry him over the first few months. Rupert has over $750,000 in his breweries, horses, wagons, &c. He started in 1867. Another brewer who started in the same year retired on a fortune in a few years, and his partner continues the business on a capital of $400,000. Altogether the money invested in the brewing of lager beer in and around New York is probably not less than $8,000,000.

The men employed in the business earn from $68 to $75 per month, and have all the beer they want to drink. Their hours are long, averaging fifteen out of the twenty-four. An employee who doesn't drink more than twenty glasses a day is considered economical. Many go up to fifty or sixty, and there are some who boast of capacity for one hundred. Rupert's men drank 800 barrels last year at the expense of the firm. Nearly all the beer manufactured nowadays is doctored—that is, drugs are used to color it and tone it up. The business of supplying drugs to the beer men has become quite large. The brewers admit the use of drugs, but maintain that the beer is improved by them rather than injured. The different kinds of beer are so well known that any steady imbiber can tell at a sip whose beer he is drinking—whether it is Ehret's, Rupert's, Doelger's, Claussen's, or some other. Some of the brewers use Croton water, paying an immense tax for it yearly, and others get water from artesian wells. One firm has a well of this kind that yields over 200,000 gallons daily.—*Hartford Times.*

Solomon Repudiated.

From the San Francisco Exchange.

The children of poverty! My heart bleeds when I think of them; the children simply covered by a rag; the children of famine and starvation; the children of drunkenness and the children of crime; flotsam and jetsam upon the wild, the rude sea of life; the children in alleys; the children who crouch in corners when they hear the unsteady steps of a drunken brute of a father; the children, little babies, with drinking mothers. The children, too, of the rich, that have no liberty—these little children that are frightened—I pity them from the bottom of my heart. What right have you to tyrannize over a child? I have very little respect for a man that cannot govern a child without brute force. Think of whipping children! Why, they say children tell lies. Yes, cowardice is the mother of lies, tyranny is the father of lies. Suppose a man who is as much larger than you are larger than a five-year-old child should come at you with a pole in his hands: "Who broke that plate?" You would tremble, your knees would kpock together, and you would swear you never saw the plate, or it was cracked when you got it. Think of a member of the Exchange whipping one of his children for prevaricating. Think of a lawyer beating his own flesh and blood because he evaded the truth. Think of a dealer in stocks punishing his child for setting afloat false reports. What an inconsistency! Think of it! If you should hereafter whip your child I wish you could have your photograph taken when doing it, with brows contracted with anger, cheeks red with wrath, and the little child shrinking, trembling, crouching, begging! If this child should happen to die wouldn't it be sweet when the maple leaves are turning to gold, and when the scarlet vines run like a sad regret out of earth—wouldn't it be delightful to go and sit on the little mound that covered the flesh you had beaten, and look at that photograph of yourself in the act of whipping that child? Now think of it, think of it, and if all I say to-night will save one blow from the tender flesh of infancy I am more than paid.

Starvation.

A Louisiana paper puts the case thus: From all the city papers comes up the cry of thousands of starving people who have nothing to do. Want of employment seems to be the great want of the day with the city people. It is said that in New York upwards of fifty thousand families are out of employment and out of bread. In New Orleans many thousands are starving for the want of work. Thousands are waiting for the Pacific Railroad and the jetties to bring them something to do. The city journals are continually firing off long leaders on the subject of want of capital, enterprise and business, and giving learned disquisitions on the subject of trade and finance, and the mode to get things in shape once more. The Pacific Railroad is what is wanted, according to some, and the grain trade, according to others, to give employment to all. Now it is a singular phenomena that while the cities are filled with idle people, in the country the great want is labor, somebody to work. In the Attakapas the whole productive powers of the country are almost paralyzed for want of laborers, and 50,000 people could find profitable employment in the various branches of agriculture. Vermilion parish needs 10,000, Iberia from 10,000 to 15,000, Lafayette 10,000, St. Martin and St. Mary 20,000 laborers.

Stick to Your Business.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment which render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment, but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look around you and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verifications of our assertion. There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again. Mark the men in every community who are notorious for never getting ahead. You will find them to be those who never stick to any one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

The Danube.

The river Danube has figured largely in history for 2,000 years, and it again becomes the object to which the eyes of the world are turned. It furnished a highway for the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to penetrate Europe as far as Vienna, and in the days of the Crusades it became an outlet for the religious enthusiasm of Europe to flow to the Holy land. The Danube, from its source in Baden to the Black Sea, is 1,820 miles in length, and it drains with its tributaries, an area of over 300,000 square miles. It passes through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Servia to the Carpathian mountains, where it separates Roumania and Bulgaria, and passes into the Black Sea through several mouths, the principal one being that of Sulina. The Danube is navigable for steamer as far as Ulm in Bavaria. At Nicopolis, in the fourteenth century, 100,000 Christians were driven by the Turks into the Danube, and in the fifteenth century 40,000 Turks were slain on its shores at the siege of Belgrade.

Nature has given women two painful but heavenly gifts, which distinguish them, and often raise them above human nature—compassion and enthusiasm.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

OUR ISSUE this week is one day later owing to the observance of the National Holiday, July 4th. A Full programme of the day's proceedings appears in another column.

While the news of the great fire at St. John's N. B., is still fresh, the details of another conflagration are flashed over the wires. Over seventy buildings in the town of Marblehead, Mass. were, the other morning consumed, involving a loss of over half a million dollars, and throwing out of employment two-thirds of the working people of the place.

A dispatch to the New Orleans board of health states that there have been one hundred and eighty-six deaths in the past two weeks from yellow fever at the military hospital, a hundred miles from Havana. This is the only place in the tropics where the fever has made its appearance so far this season.

The final appointment of Hyman, collored, to a collector's office in this State, failed, the pressure against him having been too heavy.

Our colored people would, quite naturally, like to have some fuller explanations about the matter.

Powers, white Radical, now retains his office. It is said leading Republicans used their influence against Hyman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL FRANKS, who has been on trial in Washington, for misdemeanors in office, will be remanded to this State for trial.

Some of the Revenue officials are apparently guilty of the grave charges preferred against them,—there is too much smoke to be no fire,—but whether justice will finally overtake them, is another question.

DEATH OF JUDGE BAILEY.—Hon. John Lancaster Bailey, for many years Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, died a few days since, at his summer residence, on Black Mountain, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—In a Cambridge (Mass.) evening school is a man fifty-seven years old learning to read, and one forty years old studying primary arithmetic.

THE FAMINE in India continues with unabated violence. The situation is regarded as very critical. A million of people have died from starvation.

TEXT-BOOKS.—The Legislature of Indiana has passed a bill forbidding the changing of text books in public schools oftener than once in six years,

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND HAYES.—In the Legislature of New Hampshire the resolution presented last week endorsing President Hayes and his policy, was called up and an effort was made to pass it, the measure being strongly favored by several members, without coming to a vote the matter was laid on the table.

Iowa also repudiated President Hayes.

MORE RAIDS.—A revenue raid was made in Yaduin county a few days ago, and the following booty, says the Statesville *American*, was captured: 33 illicit stills, some of them very large; 3 ditto in full operation, and a number of fine hogs, 78 at one distillery, half the number will weigh 200 pounds each; at another place, found several barrels of whisky, which, for want of transportation, was destroyed; one good ox, wagon and barrel of whiskey at another place.

SOUTHERN CROPS.—The Agricultural Department reports oats in a superior condition in most of the Southern States. The South is finding immunity from loss in their rust-proof oats. There is an increase in clover, especially in the South, and very marked in Texas. An investigation into the losses of sheep during the past year, shows a total of nearly three millions of sheep and lambs destroyed by dogs and wolves, and various diseases, and an aggregate money value of nearly $8,000,000; the average percentage is 8; the proportion is higher and respectively in North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and ranges from 17 per cent. in the former State and to 3 7-10 in Nebraska.

War News.

The affair of June the 21st near Delababa was very severe. The Russians lost heavily. Turkish loss, 400 killed and 2000 wounded.

Nikopolis has been burned by the bombardment.

The Czar issued a protectorate proclamation, announcing the mission of his army was to secure the sacred rights of the christian population, and to build up and not destroy.

The news from Sistova says that the Turks have completely wasted the country around that place.—Famine is feared and the Russians are hurrying forward army supplies.

The most of the war news is not reliable, but stirring times may be expected.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The following particulars are from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

Judge Fowle delivered an address on Thursday, and Gov. Vance presented the prizes to the young men who won them. W. W. Carson, of Louisiana, was elected Professor of Mathematics, to take the place of Mr. Barnett, who has been serving as Adjunct Professor, and who retired for the purpose of entering the John Hopkins University. The following additional Trustees were elected: Hon. D. G. Fowle, of Raleigh; Col. Frank Little, of Richmond county; Rev. P. P. Winn and Col. Hemphill, of Chester, S. C.

A preparatory class ordered to be organized to teach boys desiring to enter College. A resolution was adopted permitting the students to organize a military company for exercise, &c. Thos. M. Holt, Esq., a member of the Board, offers a $25 gold medal to the student who makes the best proficiency in Latin—the medal to be awarded at each commencement hereafter. Jas. W. Osborne, of Charlotte, won the Greek prize, and Mr. Reid, of Reidsville, S. C., the "Wiley" prize for the best mathematician.

The Board conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, of Raleigh, N. C., and D.D. on Rev. G. R. Bracket, of Charleston, S. C., and Rev. J. Bennet, of Canada. The future of Davidson College is quite cheering, and the faculty and trustees deserve credit for their successful efforts to make the Institution first-class.

Rev. Wm. Flynn, of Tennessee, delivered the Alumni address.

GUILFORD ITEMS.—*From the New North State.*—Ed Glenn has returned from West Point, where he has finished his course. He now stands six feet two inches above the ground, and is as straight as an arrow.——Our nursery man, Mr. Anthony, has shipped about fourteen crates of his early peach—Amden's June. The most remarkable thing about it is, the trees are only in their second year, and standing in the nursery, sold, and will be delivered this fall. The fruit at one year; the peach is large and luscious. It is a curious sight to see trees in the nursery loaded with fruit.——The Episcopal picnic was a very enjoyable occasion, and Rev. W. S. Bynum and the members of his congregation deserve great credit for their management.

A JEW IN THE PEN.—The first Jew we ever heard of in the penitentiary is in at Raleigh. He is in for murder. His name is Weill and he was sent from Union county. He was Marshal of the town of Monroe, and in attempting to arrest a man, the man resisted and he killed him. He is in for ten years. Weill is a fine-looking young man, of excellent administrative ability, and is now engaged as a bookkeeper in one of the departments.—*Reidsville Times.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE INDIANS.—SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A dispatch from Boise City says Rev. Father Mesplie, for thirty years Catholic missionary among Indian tribes and now chaplain in the United States army at Boise, makes the statement that in 1875, the Indians held a Council and the proceedings were sent to Senator Mitchell, but failed to reach Washington. Father Mesplie was the medium between the Indians and Senator Mitchell. Father Mesplie says if the matter had been attended to it might have been arranged, but now it is too late. He quotes a principle chief as saying that the Indians laughed at General Howard and his fine speeches, saying that they would never persuade them to give up the Walla-Walla Valley, which they were resolved to keep at every hazard. Father Mesplie says the chiefs and principal men who inaugurated the war are rich and influential, and they will be able to draw to their support all the disaffected Indians belonging to the various tribes, and that they constitute a majority in every case. He is of the opinion that the war will be general and prolonged.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the responsibility that Baby places upon them, but they have the high privilege of shaping a character for usefulness. The exercise of patience and the preservation of Baby's health by the proper use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will give them great present comfort and prospective happiness. 25 cents per bottle.

ATTEMPTED EXPRESS ROBBERY.—A bold attempt was made last Friday night to rob the express car bound east over the Air Line Division of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Soon after the train left Ligonier, Indiana, the car was entered by four men, who accosted the messenger, and were about to bind him, when they were suddenly confronted by a force of officers and expressmen, headed by Chief of Police Purdy, of Toledo, who had been informed that an attempt was to be made to rob the car, and had concealed himself and men in the car. A short, but most desperate struggle ensued, resulting in the capture of the entire band, who were brought to Toledo, and lodged in jail. They are all young men and residents of Noble county, Indiana. The train was not stopped and none of the passengers were aware that anything unusual had occurred.

Dried Fruit for Market.

The following in reference to preparation of dried fruits for market is from a fruit buyer, and may be of interest to those having fruit to ship:

All dried fruits sell principally by color, which should be bright, and to obtain the same in apples and peaches they should be prepared for drying before fully ripe. Sliced apples if not bright do not pay for the trouble of slicing, and the finest qualities should be packed in new barrels, top and bottom lined with paper. Bright quartered apples, well cored, uniform in cut, are always more or less in fair demand, and more attention should be given to them. Peeled peaches should be sliced or cut in eighths, and invariably of a bright color. Dark qualities rule low, and are slow of sale. Unpeeled peaches should be cut in halves or quarters. The largest peaches should be selected for halves, size being a consideration in them, while the smaller fruit is fully desirable to be cut for quarters. They should be kept entirely separate, as when mixed they will not generally sell at over the price of quarters.

Blackberries should be particularly well dried, as they are liable to sweat or sour, and pack only in new barrels. Cherries should be packed also in new barrels of about equal parts, red and black mixed; and syrup and sugar put on them detracts from their value, as they sell at much better prices and are more desirable when free from any such mixture. Unpitted cherries will hardly pay for drying, the price ruling usually low. Black damson plums and black raspberries are more or less in demand at all times at good prices, which will fully pay when care has been taken of them; they are better packed in barrels.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

We publish the announcements in our advertising columns FOR PAY, and seldom trouble ourselves to inquire as to the qualities or merits of the wares advertised, further than to assure ourselves that they are legitimate and respectable. But when an article performs miracles in our midst, transforming the old to young, in appearance at least, we cannot pass it by unnoticed. We know of people who, years ago, were gray-headed and now wear dark and glossy hair. How is this? It evidently is not colored, for it has a perfectly natural appearance instead of the harsh, dry, staring look of hair STAINED with nitrate of silver or other common hair dyes. No! it has been RESTORED to its youthful color, lustre and vitality by the use of that wonders of wonders, HALLS' VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It has many imitators, but there is nothing like it. The test of years only increases its fame, while its imitators die and are forgotton.—*Boston Daily Globe.*

THE FRIENDS.—The New England Friends held their yearly meeting recently at Portland, Me. Their report, in some of its leading features, confirms the impression that, as a distinct communion, they are not gaining. Both elders and ministers, by deaths and removals, have diminished in number. There are in New England 108 ministers and 225 elders.

In England, the two hundredth yearly meeting was held recently. The statistical statements showed that the present membership of the Society in England is 14,441, of which 7,490 are females, and 6,951 males. There has been an increase during the year of 188.

Mrs. Lucy Hayes.

There were three very worthy boys born in Granville county, N. C., during the last century. One of them became a leading Richmond, Va., merchant, and died at a green old age, honored and respected by all. His name was Lewis Webb. Another of the trio was the late John Webb, who spent his long life in his native county, and died at his attractive home near Tar River, six miles west of Oxford. He left a son and three daughters, three of whom still survive. A third brother removed in early manhood to Ohio, and became a prominent physician. Dr. Webb married a daughter of Dr. Isaac Cook, one of the first settlers of Chillicothe. One of their children was Lucy, now Mrs. President Hayes. She has many cousins of the first and second degree in Granville county. She was born in Chillicothe when it was the capital of Ohio. She is a lady of fine intelligence and character. A writer in the Chicago *Times* (Independent) says of her:

"Whatever opinions may be held as to her husband's ability, there is no question as to the superior worth of our new President's wife. Mrs. Hayes is a woman of strong natural powers of mind, and to this she has added the graces of culture. She is a woman to whom affectation is a total stranger. For years she has been an active worker in various benevolent and charitable enterprises, and in this, as in everything else she has done, her course has been marked by a wise discretion. She has been courageous enough, for instance, during all these days of frizzes and puffs and frowsy-headedness, into which ninety-nine hundredths of the women have run, to maintain the simple style which she adopted years ago for dressing her jet black hair. It is placed smoothly and nearly well down on the sides of her face, then passed over the ears, where a "finger puff" is the only effort at adornment"

She is not a handsome woman, but has a very attractive face, bright with intelligence. She has four sons, named respectively Birchard, Rutherford, both at Harvard University, Webb O. and Scott. The last two are in Washington with their parents. She has but one daughter, Fannie, a girl of some twelve summers. As Mrs. Hayes is of North Carolina stock we have given this imperfect sketch of her.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Executions in Pennsylvania.

The extraordinary spectacle was witnessed last week in Pennsylvania of the execution at Pottsville, in that State, of six of the murderers known as Molly Maguires, at Mauch Chunk of four others, and at Wilkesbarre of one of the same band slayers, whose atrocities, as stated by a Northern journal, has for fourteen years made "human life as uncertain in that nominally Christian State as ever it was in the jungles of India before advancing civilization had cleared them of tigers and of Thugs." There are few States in the Union, certainly none in the South, against which such an allegation could be pretended. The fact that such men as these are of foreign birth or foreign descent is a startling illustration of the proposition announced by an English historian that in the centres of the civilization of the old world there is a barbarism among certain classes of the community as wild and ferocious as any among the savage tribes of the wilderness. The counties in which these men were hung were adjoining, and the chief places of execution about twenty miles apart. The "Molly Maguires" is the name given to a secret society in Pennsylvania, which was organized to use terrorism and revenge for the purpose of keeping down all opposition to the rule of their adherents in the anthracite coal regions in the matter of mincing regulations by operators and bosses, "strikes" and the wages of labor. It was during the period of dispute between the miners and their employers, and during or immediately before or after "strikes" that the most of their murderous work was done. Some of them used the name of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," with their signs, passwords and machinery for purposes of assassination. The localities in which they operated were chiefly the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne. Those against whom they operated were "mine bosses" who were faithful to their employers, or mine owners or operators who wanted to control their mines in their own way, or working miners or laborers who refused to do their biddings. Their brutal beatings and incendiary fires were innumerable, but murder was the commonest of their crimes. The stoning to death by a mob of one Langdon, a "breaker boss," in Carbon county, in 1862, was the first of their crimes. They fired at obnoxious persons through windows of bedrooms while sleeping, and while walking home, and shot one policeman upon his beat. Their cunning, equal to their ferocity, was shown in the fact that the victims were never beaten or killed by the men who held grudges against them, but by strangers detailed from "divisions" in a different locality. They did their work openly, and sometimes in the presence of the families of their victims. They even had a tariff of prices for murder, and it is said to be in evidence that on one occasion a "division" meeting was held in order to decide between rival claimants for "blood money," two men actually claiming the sole merit of one murder and putting in their demands for pay. These scenes, scarcely equaled by the bravos of the middle ages, occurred within four hours travel of Philadelphia, the headquarters of "brotherly love," and whose journals are more exercised than those of any Atlantic city upon barbarism and outrages in the South. It is evident, however, that those executed last week were mostly very ignorant men, and were thus, perhaps, in one sense the victims of others, who by reason of their unfortunate condition were able to use them for the wicked purposes of the organization.

Although there was some quarrel about the wages of labor, the grudges and revenges of the "Molly Maguires" seem to have been almost purely personal. The political power which they attained is one of the most curious and significant features of their malign career. They were able to elect candidates to office from their own murderous crew. In various counties important local officers, commissioners and chief of police were "Molly Maguires," and one of them came within a few votes of being elected a judge of the very court which condemned his confederates to be hanged. The day of reckoning has come to them at last, and the survivors, who are said to be plotting revenge, will probably find that the law can no longer be defied.

EXECUTION OF THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERERS.

The execution of the ten members of the organization in the mining district of Pennsylvania known as Molly Maguires, who had been convicted of murder, took place on Thursday last. Six of the men were hanged, two at a time, at Pottsville, Pa., viz.: Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, James Roarty, James Boyle and Hugh McGehan, convicted of complicity in the murder of B. F. Yost, the Tamaqua policeman, and Thomas Munley, one of the murderers of Thomas Sanger and William Uren at Raven Run. At Mauch Chunk, Michael Doyle and Edward Kelly were hanged for the murder of the mine boss, John P. Jones, at Lansford; also Alexander Campbell and John Donahue for the murder of Morgan Powell, another mine boss, at Summit Hill, Carbon county, December 2, 1871. These four were executed at the same time. The murders were of the most cold-blooded character, and were committed under the orders of the association or of the agents, who were as remorseless in their purposes and plans as the Thugs of India, who carried on their trade of murder as an ordinary business. Several of the men addressed the persons who stood around the scaffold, but none of them made any confession of guilt, or seemed to have any sensibility in regard to the crimes they had committed. They forgave every one, as if they were innocent sufferers. They were all attended by Roman Catholic priests.

CONDENSED TIME.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.



In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sunday at	7 30	a m
Arrive at Greensboro, " "	9 30	a m
Leave Greensboro, " "	9 00	p m
Arrive at Salem " "	11 00	p m

Richmond & Danville R.R.Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 46 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 32 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junction,	*7 06 p m	1 07 p m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with N C R R train, leaving at 1005 p. m., for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with W N C R R for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western N C at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta, and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C C & A R R for all points in the South and South.

No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C Division at Charlotte with C C & A R R for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 31 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 36 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Burkeville,	2 17 p m	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 10 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 33 p m	7 41 a m

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C R R Division; at Burkeville with A M & O R R for Petersburg, etc.; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R R for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C & O R R for Virginia Springs and West.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on the N C R R Division; at Belle Isle with R F & P R R for all points North, East and West.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, Southwest, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	9 to 12
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 15
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	80 to 90
Wheat,	$1 50 to 1 65
Oats,	50 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	$ 50 to 4 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	1 00 to 1 15
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 50
Eggs,	10 to 09
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb,)	8

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 4 00 to 5 00
Good working,	5 00 to 6 00
Bright medium smokers,	6 00 to 7 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 14 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 50 to 7 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Fine,	12 00 to 15 00
Medium wrappers,	8 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	15 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	15 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS:	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF:	
Common	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
wrappers, good	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" Extra	45 00 to 60 00

CHARLOTTE, June 29.—Corn 75 a 80; Flour 4 a 44; Whiskey, $1.25 a $1 50; Brandy $1.75.

RICHMOND.—July 2.—Tobacco, lugs, $3 00 to $8 00; leaf 5 a 15; wrappers 15 a 80; Wheat very good $1 80; Corn 69.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Flour, $4 a $5 4; Wheat, $1 70 a $1 90; Corn, 63 a 64.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Flour, $7 75 a $8 25; Corn, 57 a 60.

Market dull.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

The largest stock of

LAMPS

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C.—No. 10.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 68 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

Printing Press for Sale.

A HALF MEDIUM GORDON SELF FILER, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE, as we have no use for it. Apply at BOOKSTORE.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.—A few copies of this useful book for preserving Newspaper Scraps at the BOOKSTORE.

NEW NOVELS,

Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE. March 15, 1877.

THE NEW WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.
PRICES REDUCED!
Future CASH Prices Established.

No. 5, no cover.....Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover..... " 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers..... " 50 00

Extra Attachments Free!

A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina, Agents Wanted. May17,77

SOMETHING NEW!

"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.

As Agent for the best and most fashionable Paper Pattern Company in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

POOR GOODS
ARE EXPENSIVE
AT ANY PRICE.
BEST GOODS
ARE THE CHEAPEST,
and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

MRS. J. E. MICKEY has just received a New and Fashionable Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of
BLACK HERNANI,
both plain and fancy.
SUMMER CALICO, best quality.
WHITE PIQUE,
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.

Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button Kid GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.

J. L. FULKERSON

Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.
EDMUND BLUM & CO.,
COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTURERS,
At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

CHOICE SUMMER READING!

PRIME'S UNDER THE TREES, $2 00
HAWTHORNE'S TALES, $1 50.
BRIC-A-BRAC, $1 50.
I GO A FISHING, $2 50.
FROM JEST TO EARNEST, $1 50.
LAY SERMONS, Graybeard, $1 75.
PRIME'S EUROPE AND THE EAST. Two Volumes, $3 00.
W. C. PRIME'S HOLY CROSS, $1 00
BRITISH POETS, from 25 cts to $1 50.
CYCLOPEDIA OF FEMALE POETS, $5
DICKEN'S BEST THOUGHTS, $5.
FARM BALLADS, $2.
SHEPHERD LADY, $1.
SWISS PICTURES, $3 50.
WATER LILIES, $1 50.
THE SEA, $3.
WORLD AT HOME, $3.
ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG $2.
BARNUM'S LION JACK, $1.50.
MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. $2 50.

The above books are selections from our stock of Miscellaneous Books. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. We have a fine lot of
JUVENILE BOOKS,
Cloth and Paper bound NOVELS, and numerous books of every grade and style, to suit all tastes.
FANCY ARTICLES,
suitable for presents.
NEW STYLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, from 40 cents to $2 50.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND ...ITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE

JULY 4th, 1877.

Gala Day for Salem and Winston!

Services in the Churches.

Grand Display Procession,

CARNIVAL OF FUN.

EVERYBODY HIGHLY DELIGHTED.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC SQUARE IN SALEM.

3,000 People on the Streets.

MORNING EXERCISES.

The One Hundred and First Anniversary of our National Independence was ushered in with the usual salute of Thirteen Guns at 4 o'clock, A. M., followed by the ringing of *all* the bells in Salem and Winston.

The RELIGIOUS SERVICES in the different Churches were well attended and very interesting.

Long before the time appointed for the formation of the Grand Procession the streets were lined with people, all enthusiastic but preserving the utmost decorum.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the procession formed at Public Square, Salem, moved through the Main Streets of both towns in the following order:

SALEM CORNET BAND, in full uniform, making a splendid appearance.

SALEM FIRE COMPANY also in full uniform, with Engine, (driven by John Spaugh) and Hose Carriage (driven by Mr. Jacob Thomas) tastefully draped with festoons of cedar, followed, and made a showy feature in the Procession.

THREE NEATLY DECORATED CARS, occupied by 38 young ladies from Salem and Winston, representing the States of the Union, drawn by a splendid team of TEN BAYS, and driven by our accomplished reinsman, A. Fogle, Esq., of Salem, followed. In the front car beautiful Buffalo, Wolf, Fox, Bear, and Calf Skin robes were gracefully thrown over the seats, adding to the comfort and appearance of the whole.

We append a list of the names of the 38 young ladies:

From Winston:

Misses Lula Spencer, Lula Martin, Louise Bitting, Jessie Revelle, Helen Smith, Alice Wilson, May Masten, Della Masten, Carrie Rose, Rosa Hay, Mattie Hay, Minnie Weaver, Sallie Watkins, Fannie Carraway, Nela Bynum, Ida Price, Mollie White, Sallie Leak.

From Salem:

Misses Rosa Mickey, Gertie Hall, Alma Carmichael, Rosa Lash, Addie Fogle, Agnes Hauser, Maggie Brietz, Mollie Winkler, Mattie Winkler, Jessie Winkler, Ida Veach, Carrie Crist, Emma Fisher, Mary Anna Vogler, Mary Lewis, Mollie Butner, Mollie Jones, Dora Butner, Alice Butner, Lilly Lash.

The frigate CONSTITUTION, (in miniature,) came next, with a full crew of "gallant young tars," who cheered lustily as the noble craft moved into line.

We give their names: Pilot, Master Willis Hall. *Oarsmen*, Masters Frank Stockton, Peter Thompson, Eddy Norfleet, Henry Bitting. *Seamen*, Masters Bobbie Gorrell, Willie Gibson, Duke Hay, Henry and Eddie Stockton, Ashley Gilliam, James and Robert Norfleet, James Blum, George Bitting, Dannie Heineman.

Master Walter Hester handled the reins, and Capt. Schaum commanded the details.

Four colored grooms, in Oriental livery, marched on the sides of the representation, Alex. Douthit and Gus Morris with the lead horses, and Fred Richardson and Charles Saunders with the wheelers.

This representation was both novel and beautiful, and was designed and constructed by and under the supervision of Fred G. Schaum, Esq., of Winston, and wonderfully accurate in all its appointments, not a spar, yard or rope was wanting to make it a complete model of a ship. As it moved along in its appointed place, on its finely decorated car, it seemed to us as if making ready for a launch on the "ocean wave."

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS of this section were represented by the Winston Tobacco Association, in a most complete manner:

The first Car contained several fine specimens of real *growing tobacco*, and the magnificent dark green leaves held up their heads in proud array without the least *wilt* during the entire route. The sides of this car were ornamented with paintings representing a tobacco plantation, with barn and other necessary buildings, &c.,—from the brushes of Messrs. Mosely and Wiles.

The 2nd Car contained a pyramidal shaft resting on boxes, representing all the "brands" of Smoking and Manufactured tobacco put up in this market. The following inscription appeared on the sides:

1st Side—All honor to Davie, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Patrick, Rowan, Carroll, Watauga and Rockingham.

2nd Side—All honor to Forsyth, Stokes, Davie, Henry, Floyd, Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, Caldwell.

3rd Side—All honor to Forsyth, Yadkin, Rowan, Patrick, Grayson, Davidson, Guilford, Watauga, Carroll.

4th Side—All honor to Forsyth, Stokes, Davie, Floyd, Henry, Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, Caldwell.

The 3rd Car represented a set of hands at work rolling tobacco, and singing the well known and popular songs of the craft.

These cars reflected great credit on the good taste and energy of the Tobacco Association, and was one of the greatest attractions of the grand display, of the growth and manufacture of the "universal weed" ever put upon wheels in this or any other State, yea, *or country of the world.*

THE MERCANTILE REPRESENTATIONS of Mr. Allen, the Hardware man, and Mr. Gilmer, of General Merchandise, were very creditable, and together with the comic delineations by the Auctioneer-Artist, will long be remembered by the public, with a broad grin of satisfaction.

"THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS," in operation, and throwing out hundreds of "Programmes of the Day," was a novel feature, and never before attempted in this section. This Press was put on exhibition by the proprietors of this paper, was worked by George E. Vogler and Clarence E. Crist, and was kindly greeted everywhere. It is one of the oldest presses in the State, having been used in the Salem Printing Office for fifty years, and was used previous to, and during the Revolutionary war, and is consequently over 100 years old.

The exercises in the Public Square were appropriate and interesting. The stand itself was a monument of good taste and elegance. Covered with cedar and the pillars wrapped with festoons of this ever fragrant evergreen, it stood forth as a perfect handiwork of fair ladies and gallant gentleman. The accurate proportions of the figures in cedar of 1877, under the reading desk, were much admired by all, and the faultless inscription above the reading desk, of "God Bless our Land," from the hand of Chas. Fisher, of our town, was all that could be desired in design and finish. Two United States Flags completed the elegant drapery of the whole.

At 10 o'clock, the President of the Day, Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER, of Salem, announced the following exercises:

Music—Hymn—"How Sweet the moments."

Rev. PAUL J. CARRAWAY, of the Methodist E. Church, Winston, then offered up a fervent and appropriate prayor.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

Lieut. GEORGE E. POND, U. S. A., read the National Declaration of Independence, distinctly and in good style.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

The Oration, by J. CAMERON BUXTON, was an excellent and patriotic production, and given in a very acceptable manner.

Music—"Red, White and Blue."

AFTERNOON—THE HORRIBLES.

This Grand Carnival of Fun and Frolic, moved through the streets about two o'clock, and created intense excitement and merriment. The sidewalks were literally packed with a surging mass of men, women and children, all bent on seeing.

The procession was headed by a representation of his Satanic Majesty, with tail, horns, trident and all, making a sensation indeed, proving that the evil one is yet at large. The Indian characters were excellent and well sustained. The Fat Man, was monstrous indeed, and secured the attention of all. The Gorrilla on horseback, was another devilish affair. The casts were appropriate, and the characters well represented. The everlasting nigger's cast came in for a share ob de fun, and had it sure enough. The cars of wild animals, with their outlandish drivers was well done, and the Band, in their *magnificent chariot*, drawn by four bovines, dispensing "soothing strains," capped the climax. The Clown was also well represented and his actions were in good keeping with the character he represented. "On a Pleasure Trip, was another well arrayed car affair. "Tink" was on hand, with his "triggers sot," and was as happy as a lark. Portable Drug Store, on three wheels, containing a keg, labeled "Red Hot Whisky, Ten Dollars a Strike," was an amusing feature.

"Old Tip," the elephant looked well as usual, and walked with an elasticity wonderful to behold.

It would be useless to attempt to describe all the characters in their grotesque appearance, and we can only give those who attracted our attention. All was ridiculous enough, and the display was as mirth-provoking as it well could be.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The Public Square never looked more brilliant than it did on the night of our National Birthday.

Eight hundred candles gleamed from the fence enclosing the ground, while illuminated inscriptions surmounted the four gateways.—On the N. E. gate appeared "4th July, 1776," on the N. W. gate, 4th July, 1877, on the East gate, "Washington," and on the Southern gate, "20th of May, 1775." The above inscriptions faced the enclosure, while the outsides were graced with the American Eagle, neatly cut by Jas. T. Linebaek, Esq.

Circles and Pyramids of lighted candles were set up, and some 200 Chinese lanterns were tastefully suspended from trees and wires, throughout the beautiful grounds.

The Ship was also in the enclosure and beautifully illuminated.

At 8 o'clock, the President of the day announced as follows:

Music: "Old North State," sung by the 38 young ladies representing the States.

Mr. JAS. E. HALL, of this place, then read in fine style, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Music: "Departed Days," by Cornet Band.

Mr. CLARENCE E. CRIST, of this place, delivered a very interesting address, embracing a brief review of the condition, rise and progress of the United Colonies, our own State, county and Salem and Winston since the Revolutionary War. It was well delivered, and greeted at its close with a round of applause.

Music: "Washington Greys;" by Cornet Band.

Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSCHWEINITZ then arose and requested the audience to sing the Doxology, which was most heartily responded to, with Band accompaniment.

The worthy Bishop then closed the interesting exercises of the day by pronouncing the BENEDICTION in a very impressive manner.

Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day and the large concourse of people evinced the greatest interest in all the proceedings.

The Chief Marshal, Major T. J. Brown and his aids, R T Stendman, T A Wilson, Chalmers Rosa, John Hanes, R J Reynolds, and P A Wilson, of Winston; and L E Butner, H N Ackerman, W G Bahnson, R A Hamilton, John F Reich and H A Siddall, of Salem, were very efficient, and the thanks are due and hereby tendered them in behalf of the whole community.

The various committees worked hard and the short notice of their appointment, although it detracted nothing from the satisfactory manner in which their duties were performed, made the work more laborious and exacting, and we can assure them that the citizens of both towns are more than pleased with all that was done for their entertainment and pleasure.

The committee return thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who so generously aided them in perfecting their arrangements.

The Cornet Band, always so prompt on such occasions, gave the best selections from their note-books and performed exceedingly well.

In short the President of the Day, Ministers of the Gospel, Readers and Orators, all did well and deserve the thanks of our citizens.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., during the week.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Saturday, at 6:15, p. m.—due every day, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thusday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown.—Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Penther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEAT TRELLISES adorn many flower gardens.

THE MILLER BROS' bid for erecting the Episcopal Church, has been accepted.

HAPPY HILL has an addition of a new residence.

REPAIRS.—The residence of Mrs. Welfare is undergoing repairs.

THE GREEN FRUIT CROP is now confined chiefly to Blackberries and June apples.

HOT.—Our thermometers for the past few days range from 90 to 100 degrees.

NEW WHEAT has been ground at several of our mills.

THE 1ST OF JULY, Sunday, ushered in its appearance unusually warm.

THE BOARD of Town Commissioners meet at their hall every alternate Friday night.

WOODLAND FERNS transplanted around wells, make quite a pretty appearance.

MAGNOLIA TREES covered with fragrant blossoms, attract notice in many gardens.

STREET SPRINKLER.—What has become of the prospective street sprinkler? Was its institution only gabble?

50 YEARS.—In the month of November, the PRESS OFFICE will have completed its 50th year.

BRICK.—The price of this article is on the decline. The building prospect is not quite as brisk as last season.

THE residence fronting New Shallowford Street, is now occupied by Mr. Chas. Stockton and family.

MR. JOHN I. NISSEN has removed to his neat and commodious dwelling in the upper portion of town.

SAND, in large quantities, is now being hauled through town for plastering and building purposes.

SERVICE for the colored people is held at the M. E. Church, Winston, on Sunday afternoon. At the Baptist Church, also, occasionally.

FLY TRAPS of ingenious patents are employed in the wholesale destruction of those troublesome insects.

TOBACCO TRADE for last month was dull.—The factories are all in full sway, large numbers of darkies receiving employment.

THE COLORED BRASS BAND went to High Point on the 4th, a grand celebration in honor of the day being held by the colored people.—A large crowd was present.

A PARTY of young ladies and gents spent Saturday very pleasantly at Stafford's Pond, pic nicing. A number of the finy tribe were caught.

LOW CROWNED straw hats with *narrow brims*, (sailor style) is all the go. The narrow brim part, particularly, is the very thing for Summer.

LIVERY STABLE.—We believe that a livery stable in this place would pay. Very often persons are unable to procure a team for love or money.

ENIGMA in issue, two weeks previous, was correctly solved by Messrs. Mickle and Giersh, of Eberts' Store. Answer given "The People's Press."

OUR CORNET BAND pride themselves in having one of the smallest snare drummers in the State. Bob is certainly a little fellow, but an excellent drummer.

A BOQUETTE of rural flowers and shrubbery was sent to one of our types, the other day.—The *de gustibus non disputandum* was unquestionable, so he says.

HIGH WATER.—We came very near last week having what is called the "June fresh." The Yadkin and several tributaries rose considerable, but no damage.

COOL.—A citizen, keeping a diary, informed us that for three successive years the weather has been so cool about the middle of June, that fires were not uncomfortable.

THE GRAND BALL AND SOCIAL PARTY, on last Wednesday evening, under the auspices of and for the benefit of our Cornet Band, was a brilliant occasion, and a fit precursor of such a day as the 4th. A large company was in attendance, and the merry dance, the delightful promenade, were freely indulged in, and seemed to be much enjoyed by the gay participants. It was indeed a pleasant time, a repitition of which would no doubt meet with general approval. No better place than Butner's Hotel can be chosen for an affair of this kind; and the Cornet Band contains the material necessary to render any project of their's eminently successful. They are a gallant set of boys, and we wish them all the good luck in the world, in their endeavor to raise their Band up from one high level to another still higher.

We will not attempt to describe any particular person or persons who figured prominently and acted excellently their chosen parts in both ball room and parlor, but we do say that the ladies looked their lovellest, the young gentlemen acted the part of gallants nobly, and all were gay and happy as they could possibly be.

THE HARVEST for bees so far this season, is fine, surpassing several preceding years. The strangest feature in the whole, and which puzzle apiarists, is that on an average, 3 swarms from 50 stands have only been realized. Who can explain?

On last Sunday, July 1st, six persons were received into the Moravian Church at Friedland, in this county, by Rev. C. L. Rights. Four by Baptism and two by Confirmation.

ILL.—Mrs. C. Yates and Mrs. Dr. Watkins, we regret to learn, are still confined to their rooms.

MISS IDA SMITH, teaching school at Jamestown, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of nervous fever.

BEARS are causing considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Mt. Airy, so we are informed by a letter from that place. They are supposed to have come from the mountain section.

PERSONALS.—Our former townsman, Mr. C. A. Shultz, from Greensboro, spent the 4th in Salem.

LEN H. ANDERSON was in town last week.

MR. THEO. WOLLE, of Bethlehem, Pa., is on visit to Salem.

JUDGE TOURGEE, of Raleigh, is Registered at Salem Hotel.

MR. WM. WOLCOTT and family, and family, are registered at Salem Hotel.

MISS CARRY JONES, returned home from West Bend Tuesday, after an absence of several months.

JOHN SINK is in town again. He has been absent for some time, travelling in the interest of the Culver Bros' Stove Company.

THE FIRM of Messrs Hood, Bonbright & Co., was represented by the well known drummer, Mr. J. D. Burke, in our town last week.

THE BETHANIA BRASS BAND, owing to lateness of invitation, failed to put in an appearance on the 4th.

MISS MAY KEEHLN received severe injuries, it is feared, by accidentally falling from an apple tree, last Tuesday evening.

THE best order and decorum was observed on the 4th, and in all the vast number present, not a single instance of boisterousness or unbecoming rudeness occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion.

WHEAT THRESHERS are on their annual rounds. Machinery of recent improvement we notice in several instances, passing through town.

ODORS not very pleasant to the nasal organs, abound in certain portions of town. A little cleansing of filth would aid the matter wonderfully.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY of Messrs. Heineman & Co., is reported closed. Over a hundred hands we understand will be thrown out of employment. Mostly colored.

SALEM, with its shady streets, healthy locality, a mineral spring equal, as analysis has proven, to any of Virginia's noted waters, is one of the most desirable, quiet summer resorts, to be found in North Carolina.

MR. WALLER, in a letter from Mt. Airy states that the Mt. Airy White Sulphur Springs are now in fine condition, every arrangement being completed for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at Chapel Hill has opened, and we learn that the attendance is creditable. It is a noted feature in the educational history of North Carolina, and we hope still more of the sons and daughters from this vicinity will embrace this rare opportunity for the duty so much needed in our rural districts.

Nearly 200 teachers, male and female, were in attendance at the opening session.

Messrs. F. D. L. Messer, Frank McCuiston, and Samuel Hege are in attendance at the Normal School from this section.

RETURNED HOME.—James Hall, John H. Clewell, G. F. Bahnson, and B. Spaugh, graduates of the Bethlehem Theological Seminary, have returned home. We were pleased to shake hands with all, and no doubt they will enjoy their visit home.

THE FARMERS in general, pay too much attention to the cultivation of tobacco. The cereal crop is grown upon the poorest soil, while tobacco occupies the best with immense quantities of fertilizers to boot. Admitting that tobacco brings in ready money, wheat and corn should not be neglected.

THE COLORED MASONIC LODGE paraded in Winston Saturday, holding a Fair and having a dance at one of the vacant store rooms, in the night. It is their purpose to raise funds for benefit of Lodge. The colored Brass Band furnished the music.

WELLS.—Citizens, see that your wells are thoroughly cleansed. Queer shaped animals of a poisonous species, were shown us recently, found in the water drawn from several of the pumps in town.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. W. P. Bynum will hold divine service in the Winston Male Academy, Sunday.

THANKS to Col. Thos. B. Long, of the P. O. Department, for a pamphlet copy of the Postal Guide for 1877.

FINEST PEACHES.—Messrs. CRAFT AND SAILOR, of Cedar Cove Nursery, Yadkin County, N. C., presented us by the hands of the son of Mr. Craft of the above firm, with a basket of fine peaches. Many thanks.

STOKES COUNTY.—Mr. Wiley Tuttle, of this county, died at his residence, last Thursday night. He had been hoeing corn all day, and retired to his room for the night in usual health. Failing to appear next morning, some one was sent to his room, when Mr. Tuttle was found to be cold and dead. Heart disease is thought to be the cause of his death.

LAST Friday and Saturday the property of this section was listed by the Assessor. Every one of our merchants entered their protest to the additional tax of "one-fifth of one per centum," after the *license* tax and the *ad valorem* tax.—*Danbury Reporter.*

SURRY COUNTY.—We gather the following items from the Mt. Airy *Watchman:*

Several physicians met in the court-house at Yadkinville, on the 11th ult., and organized a medical society for mutual benefit and instruction.

A Base Ball Club was also formed at Yadkinville, of which R. C. Puryear was elected President; A. E. Holton, Vice-President; J. H. Wolff, Secretary; E. W. Alred, Treasurer; H. H. and S. L. Davis, Captains.

Crops of all kinds, good.

DEPARTURES.—Miss Laura Lemly, is on a visit to Charlotte.

MISS LILLY CROSLAND is spending a few weeks in Salisbury.

MRS. E. A. VOGLER and daughters, are on a visit to Madison.

THE MISSES PATTERSONS AND MISS L. FRIES, are enjoying the refreshing mountain breezes of Western N. C.

May they all spend a pleasant time at their several visiting places.

THE CASE OF THAD. DAVIS.—An appeal from Forsyth Superior Court came up before the Supreme Court last week. The Attorneys for and against defendant were present. The case having been argued, it now awaits the Judges' decision. Davis, according to sentence, was to have been hung last Friday, but an appeal having been granted he will have to be resentenced at our next term of court, if the decision is against him. It is believed that the Supreme Court will affirm the decision of Judge Kerr.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The following are the most important proceedings of the Court, which met on last Monday:

Mr. P. E. Light received $25, for hauling stone for Court House fence.

D. W. Jones was exempted from paying poll tax.

Thos. Moser was duly qualified as Deputy Sheriff.

Leave was granted F. H. Tucker to list his taxables before the Clerk of the Board.

Octavia C. Morris, a blind girl, was allowed $25 for clothing and to defray travelling expenses to the D. D. and Blind Institute in Raleigh.

The taxes assessed for the year 1877 are as follows:

Poll tax for State, 89 cts. General fund, 14½ cts., on the $100 valuation of real and personal property. For Insane and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, 9 cts., each. For Penitentiary, 6 cts. State Special Tax for School purposes, 8½ and for county purposes, 25 cts., on $100 valuation on real and personal property, and 86cts. on the poll. On all other subjects of taxation, taxes are levied at the same rate for County as for State purposes.

The Railroad tax was levied for 1877, based upon the assessment of property for said year, viz: 66⅔ cts., on the $100 valuation of real and personal property, and $2 on each poll in the county, for the 5th installment of County Subscription to the Road.

Ordered by the Board, that A. E. Conrad, Chairman, be appointed to settle with the Sheriff on the 3rd of July, 1877, pursuant to notice heretofore given.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GEREY'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY Town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Dr. V. O. THOMPSON'S and CHAS. H. SMITH'S Drug Stores, Winston, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

DIED,

In Clemmonsville, on Saturday evening last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANNA LUCINDA STAUPE, aged 52 years and 11 days.

The deceased was for many years a resident of this place, and had many friends in this community.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., July 1st, 1877.

Calvin Butner, William Brown, John Brown, care Mr. Bass, Alex. Doub, col., W. E. Griffith, Mary C. Hudler, Mrs. Jane Jorden, col., Martha Linsey, Col., Adam Long, Frank Mebane, Elic Mendinghall, Miss Emma Jane Nelson, H. A. Peddycord, J. W. Pitser, Mrs. Martha Richerson, Martin Scales, col., Mrs. Alice Shepperd, col., Norris Savage, Walter Weaver, J. M. Williamson, 2.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

PIANOS ORGANS 7½-octave, fine ROSEWOOD (not used over six months,) only $130; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains.—Nearly new, $90; 2 stops, $45; 5 stops, $50; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops, $60; 9 stops, $65; 12 stops, $85 to $75. Rare opportunities. New organs at wholesale. Beare imitations. Best offer ever made. READ. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1858. AGENTS WANTED. DISCOUNTS to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address DANIEL F. BEATY, Washington, New Jersey.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

To Rational Invalids.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, &c., are all more or less affected.—Their delinquents require a medicine, combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic, and sedative to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

the great Saline Remedy for Indigestion, and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to **$77** a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Drunkard Stop!

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient.—Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT,

permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggists for it. Address BEERS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

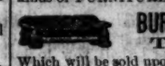
Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

FURNITURE!

A. C. VOGLER,

SALEM, N. C.

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as



BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.



I also invite the attention of th public to my assortment of

CHAIRS,

among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of

NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!



I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.

I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the lands and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.

Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business in the town of Salem, under the firm name of R. A. Wommack & Co., has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties.

R. A. Wommack having withdrawn from the firm, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Hart & Co?

All persons indebted to the firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., are respectfully solicited to come forward and settle their indebtedness.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after date.

HART & CO.

May 25th, 1877.—22.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and genuine, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Call early, as they are selling fast.

The Fall Session of Davidson High School will open August 6th, 1877.

This School offers extra inducements to young men and ladies wishing a good classical education.

For particulars, address

J. F. BRINSON,
Abbott's Creek P. O.,
Davidson Co., N. C.

May 31st, 1877.—22.

Poetry.

The Way of the World.

There are beautiful songs that we never sing,
And names that are never spoken;
There are treasures guarded with jealous care
And kept as a sacred token.
There are faded flowers and letters dim
With tears that have rained above them,
For the fickle words and faithless hearts
That taught us how to love them.

There are sighs that come in our joyous hours,
To chasten our dreams of gladness,
And tears that springs to our aching eyes,
In hours of thoughtless sadness.
For the blithest birds that sing in spring
Will flit the waning summer,
And lips that we kissed in fondest love
Will smile on the first new comer.

Over the breast where the lillies rest
In white hands still forever,
The roses of June will nod and blow,
Unheeding the hearts that sever.
And lips that quiver in silent grief,
All words of hope refusing,
Will lightly turn to the fleeting joys
That perish with the using.

Summer blossoms and winter's snows,
Love and its sweet elysian;
Hope, like the siren, dim and fair,
Quickening our fainting vision;
Drooping spirit and failing pulse,
Where untold memories hover.
Eyelids touched with the seal of death,
And the fitful dream is over.

No Kiss?

"Kiss me, Will," sang Marguerite,
To a pretty little tune,
Holding up her dainty mouth,
Sweet as roses born in June.
Will was ten years old that day,
And he pulled her golden curls
Teasingly, and answer made:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss girls."

Ten years pass, and Marguerite
Smiles as Will kneels at her feet,
Gazing fondly in her eyes,
Praying, "Won't you kiss me sweet?"
'Rite is seventeen to-day;
With her birthday ring she toys
For a moment, then replies:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss boys!"
[Madge Elliott in *Baldwin's Monthly*.

Humorous.

Oh, George! What a Damsel!

She was young and fair, and a tear glistened in her eye as she laid her beautiful auburn head on his shoulder and exclaimed: "Oh, George! I think if I found you did not love me I should die." "My darling," he answered, passing his hand gently round her dimpled chin, "I will always love you. Do you think I would marry you if I did not feel sure of it? In a few days at the altar I shall vow to love you all my life, and I will keep my vow." A lovely kind of beautiful happiness played for a moment like sunshine on her lips, and then she whispered: "George, I like to hear you talk like that; you have been so good to me.—You have given me a diamond locket and a gold watch and chain, and rings that an angel might wear outside her gloves and not be ashamed; and if I thought that one day you'd be sorry you had given me all these nice things and want them back again it would break my heart."—He held her gently against his manly breast and answered with a quavering voice, "Oh, my own darling!-there is nothing on earth could happen that would make me repent giving you a few tokens of my love, or make me want them back again." She sprang from his arms like a joyous deer; she shook back her auburn ringlets, and, with a whole poem in her brilliant eyes, exclaimed: "Oh, George! you have taken a load from my heart, I've come to say that I can't marry you after all, because I've seen somebody I like better, and I thought you'd want your presents back again!"—*London Fun.*

Gradations of Guilt.

The wisdom of many people, and of all ages, ordains for the punishment of the same act various degrees of severity, according to the influence of circumstances, or of the guilt of the offenders. Thus, homicide may be only killing by misadventure, or willful murder, or high treason, according as the case may be. It is therefore, strictly on principle that the act of converting to one's own use the money of another's exhibits, in the light of our lofty civilization, various gradations of guilt which, after the manner of criminal statues, are signified by appropriate names, the amount of the spoliation being in this case the principal criterion. Thus:

Taking $1,000,000 is called a case of Genius.
Taking $100,000 is called a case of Shortage.
Taking $50,000 is called a case of Litigation.
Taking $20,000 is called a case of Insolvency.
Taking $10,000 is called a case of Irregularity.
Taking $5,000 is called a case of Defalcation.
Taking $1,000 is called a case of Corruption.
Taking $500 is called a case of Embezzlement.
Taking $100 is called a case of Dishonesty.
Taking $50 is called a case of Thievery.
Taking $25 is called a case of Total Depravity.
Taking one ham is called a case of War on Society.

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanics' Institute, contended with tiresome prolixity, that "Art could not improve nature," until one of the audience, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming: "How would you look without your wig?"

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

Farmer's Column.



From the Monthly Crop Reports.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
RALEIGH, N. C., May, 1877.

Below is presented a summary of crop reports for the month of May, from special correspondents for their respective counties, received at this office to date. It is to be regretted that all the counties are not included, but in many of them my application for correspondents has not yet been responded to, and hence they are not represented. It is hoped, however, that each county will hereafter occupy its place on the list. This report is published with the hope that it will prove interesting to our farmers, and that they may glean lessons from the facts presented, to aid and guide them in their efforts at improvement. The continued rains of early spring, followed by the usual drought for the season, extending through the entire month, and which prevailed generally throughout the whole, greatly retarded the crops, especially cotton, tobacco, corn and oats. In nearly all the cotton producing counties reported the acreage of that crop has been reduced, while but one county reports an increase. With but few exceptions the condition of the crop is very unfavorable, but it may yet do well where good stands were obtained and attended with favorable seasons during the period of its growth. Generally the reduction in the acreage of cotton has found a corresponding increase in other valuable crops, especially grain and the grasses. The average condition of the wheat crop is very fine, and promises a large yield. Though the area devoted to the oat crop has been enlarged, it will necessarily be short, having suffered great damage from the dry weather, which set in just at that stage in its growth when the effects were most deleterious. The corn crop is generally unpromising, partially from the same cause, but great complaint is made of the ravages of the bud worm, especially in the middle and eastern counties. The fruit crop is most excellent, and is fast becoming a leading interest in many sections. The use of commercial fertilizers has been greatly curtailed in many counties, more attention being given to home-made manures. To encourage our farmers in this commendable departure from the almost ruinous habit of buying their fertilizers, formulæ for manufacturing them at home, and for composting, furnished by our chemist, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, will be issued from this office in time for the fall crops. A general survey of the field affords abundant reason to be grateful for the encouraging prospect. The most gratifying feature in all of these reports is the generally earnest interest evinced in all sections of the State on the subject of grasses. Never in the history of the State has there been such interest manifested. Never so large an area devoted to this great and important crop, and that area rapidly increasing, and never was there a more opportune time for its successful introduction as a prominent crop. The fallacy of the long entertained opinion that a very large portion of our State was unsuited to the successful growth of the grasses has been happily demonstrated by actual experiment, and it is encouraging to note that no correspondent has reported a failure whenever they have been tried, but on the contrary the experiment has been uniformly satisfactory. Whenever our people shall resolve to declare themselves free from the exacting and oppressive rule of "King Cotton" and shall avail themselves of the unsurpassed advantages and inducements afforded by our diversity of soil and climate to raise their own supplies, then, indeed, will our deliverance be at hand.

G. L. POLK, Commissioner.

We want a Dog Law—a tax on every dog of at least one dollar. We can't keep sheep without such a law. Sheep are excellent to improve land for grain, besides their value as a source of wealth. Ohio derives about $12,000,000 from the wool and mutton yearly. There, there is one dog to twenty-seven people; here, perhaps, ten to one. In Ohio every farmer may have a shepherd's dog, but here all the darkies have one or more and have no use for them. I pray you advocate a law for the suppression of so many dogs. This is a good country for sheep, but they cannot be kept with so many useless curs half starved, prowling about robbing hen's nests, and plundering where there is a chance for something to eat.—*A. A. S., in Raleigh Observer.*

Pins.

The following is from a recent work on British industries: "A calculation made forty years ago stated that for home use and export purposes 20,000,000 pins were required daily in England. The real quantity now purchased daily is 50,000,000, of which Birmingham produces 37,000,000, leaving 13,000,000 as the production of London, Stroud and Dublin, where pins are also made. The weight of wire consumed annually in the pin manufacture of England is about 1,275½ tons, or 2,857,120 pounds, one-eighth of which is iron wire, used in the manufacture of mourning and hair pins. The brass wire consumed amounts to 2,500,000 pounds, which at 11d. per pound in money value reaches the sum of £114,583. The iron wire consumed is 344,800 pounds, its value £7,183 6s. 6d., and to be added to these amounts are the wages, paper and ornamental envelopes, boxes, wear and tear of machinery, manufacturers' profits, &c. Mourning, hair, entomological and 'papered pins,' i. e., stuck in rows, realize a larger profit than pins sold by weight. Taking it all together, the pin manufacture of the United Kingdom is not over-estimated at the aggregate amount of £200,000."

MOUNT AIRY
White Sulphur Springs.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT will be open for the reception of visitors on the

10th OF JUNE.

Stages run through from Salem and Winston to the Springs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Board per Month,.....$25 00
" " Week,..... 8 00
" " Day,..... 2 00

Children under twelve, and over two years old, and colored servants, half price.
Stage fare from Salem and Winston to the Springs, $4 00.

L. B. WALLER, MANAGER.

May 31st, 1877.-22.

TUTT'S PILLS
A Noted Divine says
They are worth their weight in gold.
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.
He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*
Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.
The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?
Read the Answer
It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms
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As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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WELCOME, a fine box with handle;
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FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS
—AT—
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Salem, N. C.

NEW NOVELS,
Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE.
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PROCLAMATION!

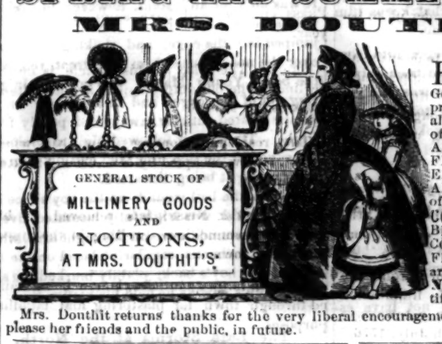
WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
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[SIGNED]
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March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

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Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

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Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

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